

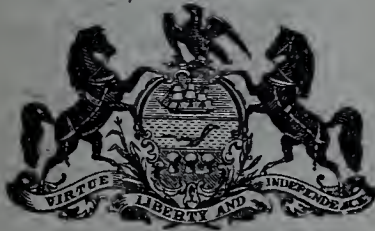


**THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL
REPORT**

OF THE

**ALLENTOWN
STATE HOSPITAL**

ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA



FOR THE PERIOD

FROM 1 JUNE 1944

TO 31 MAY 1945

Thirty-third Annual Report of the Allentown State Hospital

For the Year Ending 31 May 1945

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Walter W. Seibert, M.D., Easton	John P. Cossa, M.D., Phila.
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Garth Boericke, M.D., Phila.	Gilbert J. Palen, M.D., Phila.
E. Roland Snader, M.D., Phila.	<i>Attending Otologists</i>
<i>Neurologist</i>	Joseph V. C. Clay, M.D., Phila.
Edward A. Steinhilber, M.D., Phila.	Carrol F. Haines, M.D., Phila.
<i>Neuropathologist</i>	<i>Consulting Rhinologist</i>
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Washington, D.C.	<i>Consulting Dermatologist</i>
<i>Consulting Surgeon</i>	Ralph Bernstein, M.D., Phila.
Gustave A. Van Lennep, M.D.,	<i>Attending Dermatologist</i>
Philadelphia	Paul C. Wittman, M.D., Phila.
<i>Attending Surgeon</i>	<i>Consulting Pathologists</i>
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<i>Consulting Gynecologist</i>	Berta M. Meine, M.D., Phila.
Edmund C. Hessert, M.D., Phila.	<i>Consulting Roentgenologist and</i>
<i>Attending Urologists</i>	<i>Physiotherapist</i>
Edward W. Campbell, M.D., Phila.	Jacob W. Frank, M.D., Phila.
Pasquale G. Damiani, M.D., Phila.	<i>Proctologist</i>
<i>Consulting Laryngologist</i>	Harry B. Adams, M.D., Phila.
Charles B. Hollis, M.D., Phila.	<i>Cardiologist</i>
<i>Consulting Neurosurgeon</i>	George D. Geckeler, M.D., Phila.
Everett H. Dickinson, M.D., Phila.	<i>Consultant—Disease of Chest</i>
<i>Attending Laryngologist</i>	R. H. McCutcheon, M.D., Bethlehem
Harry S. Weaver, Jr., M.D., Phila.	

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

Honorable S. M. R. O'Hara
Secretary of Welfare

The Board of Trustees of the Allentown State Hospital herewith presents its Thirty-third Annual Report, together with the report of our Superintendent, Dr. H. F. Hoffman.

During the fiscal year ending 31 May 1945 the board held 12 regular monthly meetings, these usually being attended by more than a quorum in spite of the fact that one of our members, Dr. Kenneth R. Weston, has been absent during the entire year due to being in military service. The continuance of the war has kept many trials and troubles before us both as regards purchase of supplies and procurement of services and the difficulties due to shortage of personnel, notably of physicians. Our medical staff is reduced to six, this figure including the superintendent, this being less than one-half the normal quota. The fact that our Civilian Public Service Camp was enlarged from 25 to 30 has been of great help.

The outstanding progress of the year is acquisition of approximately 221 acres of farm land and the securing of funds for erection of two barns to replace facilities lost by fire.

In the superintendent's report will be found discussion of the recommendations of the Governor's committee which visited the hospital in June 1944. All the recommendations are entirely concurred in by our board, we emphasizing particularly the necessity for the erection of homes for physicians in order that we may retain and secure a competent staff of doctors.

This board extends thanks to the Governor and the Secretary of Welfare for assistance in both these matters and to the officers and employes for loyal service rendered which enables us to take care of the mentally ill entrusted to our supervision.

DR. WALTER W. SEIBERT, *President*
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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Allentown State Hospital:

Your superintendent has the honor to furnish the following report of the activities of the Allentown State Hospital for the fiscal year 1 June 1944 to 31 May 1945.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

The residual population on the last day of the year was 13 greater than a year previously. This indicates a subnormal growth, being less than 1 % against a normal rate of 2 %. This decreased growth is due to the necessity of refusing admissions on account of the crowded condition of the hospital. While the overcrowding is only 3 %, this figure does not accurately represent conditions due to the fact that we do have 21 vacant beds in the girls' building. When additional beds are provided there doubtless will be a rapid growth in population such as we experienced when the General State Authority buildings were put into use at which time we had an 11 % growth in one year, this making up for the preceding years during which we refused to admit certain cases. Our admissions were 13 greater than during the previous year and again women predominated over men. This is the eighth time that females exceeded males among our admissions, the reverse being the case in 75 % of the time. Admission of males are decreased as a result of the war, men who would ordinarily be admitted to state hospitals finding their way into federal institutions direct from military service. The number on furlough is higher than during the previous year and constitutes 16 % of the number on the books and 19 % of the number actually in the hospital.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
In hospital 31 May 1944	967	988	1955
On furlough 31 May 1944	168	195	363
On books 31 May 1944	1135	1183	2318
Admitted 1 June 1944 to 31 May 1945....	202	226	428
Total under treatment during year	1337	1409	2746
Separations 1 June 1944 to 31 May 1945 ..	212	181	393
On books 31 May 1945	1125	1228	2353
On furlough 31 May 1945	168	217	385
In hospital 31 May 1945	957	1011	1968
Patient days 1 June 1944 to 31 May 1945..			711638
Daily average in hospital	955.03	994.66	1949.69
Daily average on furlough	170.61	201.43	372.04

ADMISSIONS

First admissions	171	174	345
Readmissions	29	49	78
Transfers	2	3	5

Voluntary admissions	5	8	13
Habit cases	3	2	5
Reception service	95	115	210
Children's service	20	26	46
Prolonged service	87	85	172
TOTAL	202	226	428

SEPARATIONS

Recovered	31	55	86
Improved	48	51	99
Unimproved	10	6	16
Not insane	38	4	42
Total discharges	127	116	243
Transferred	7	2	9
Died	78	63	141
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	212	181	393

Statistical tables have been prepared by the Department of Welfare but to conserve paper for the war effort, these are not being printed in toto, only the most significant tabulations being included in this report.

<i>Psychosis</i>	<i>First Admissions</i>			<i>Readmissions</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis..	15	5	20	1	..	1
With other forms of syphilis of central nervous system	1	2	3	..	..	..
With epidemic encephalitis .....	..	1	1	..	1	1
Alcoholic psychoses	13	1	14	3	..	3
Due to drugs or other exogenous poison	1	..	1	..	1	1
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	19	10	29	1	..	1
With other disturbances of circulation	1	1	2	..	..	..
With convulsive disorders	1	1	2	2	..	2
Senile psychoses	17	24	41	..	..	..
Involutional psychoses	7	15	22	..	3	3
Due to new growth .....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Associated with organic changes of nervous system	1	3	4	1	..	1
Psychoneuroses	11	12	23	1	3	4
Manic depressive psychoses	13	31	44	6	23	29
Dementia praecox	27	35	62	9	17	26
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	1	..	1	..	..	..
With psychopathic personality	2	..	2	1	..	1
With mental deficiency	1	3	4	1	..	1
Undiagnosed	7	3	10	..	..	..
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSIS	138	148	286	26	48	74
<i>Without Psychosis</i>						
Mental deficiency	6	3	9	1	..	1
Alcoholism	1	2	3	1	..	1
Drug addiction .....	..	3	3	..	..	..
Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis	2	..	2	..	..	..
Psychopathic disorders	7	3	10	..	1	1
Primary behavior disorders	12	14	26	1	..	1
Other, unclassified and unknown without psychosis	5	1	6	..	..	..
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS	33	26	59	3	1	4
GRAND TOTAL	171	174	345	29	49	78

First admissions were higher and readmissions less than in the previous year, but the percentage distribution shows no significant changes. The question of syphilis is frequently asked and its answer from the tables is that 7% of our total admissions had mental illnesses due to syphilis of all forms. Alcoholic psychosis constituted only 4% of the first admissions, whereas arteriosclerotic cases made up 8% and senile psychosis, 12% of the admissions. Involutional psychosis and psychoneurosis were in about the same proportion as the luetic cases. As usual, the largest groups among the admissions were dementia praecox, without psychosis and manic depressive psychosis, these groups constituting respectively 18%, 17% and 13% of the first admissions. The large non-psychotic component is accounted for to a considerable extent by our children's institute admissions, the group of primary behavior disorder making up 8% of the total admissions. Among our readmissions, the two largest groups are the manic depressives and schizophrenics, they making up 37% and 33% of the readmissions respectively.

Among our admissions were 22 veterans, 4 of World War I and 18 of World War II. Some of these have already left the hospital, 8 through furlough, 1 through discharge, 2 through transfer to a Veterans Administration Facility, 1 having escaped and 2 died. The psychiatric classification of the veterans admitted was as follows:

VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I

Manic depressive psychosis	2
Psychoneurosis	1
Psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis.....	1

VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

Dementia praecox	7
Psychoneurosis	2
Alcoholic psychosis	2
Infectious delirium	1
Psychosis with psychopathic personality	1
No psychosis, psychopathic personality	4
Undiagnosed	1

Studies of the statistics prepared by the Department of Welfare discloses that they change but little from year to year. Eighty-four per cent of first admissions were born in the United States. Italy and Austria each furnished almost 3% each of our admissions, the remainder being scattered among other countries of nativity. There was a 2% increase in native born patients, bringing this figure to 85. Among our admissions we had 8% naturalized and only 5% aliens.

Children make up a considerable proportion of our admissions, 10% of whom were under 15 years of age, an additional 8% between 15 and 19, 12% of our admissions were in their third decade, 17% in the fourth decade, 13% in the fifth decade, 14% in the sixth, 10% were aged 60 to 69 and 16% of the first admissions were 70 years and over. The average age of the admissions was 44.16 years. Tabulation of the degree of education discloses that 60% of our admissions had common school instruction. Four per cent were illiterate, these being mainly the cases of mental deficiency, the propriety of whose admission to this hospital is questionable. High school instruction had been given to 21% of admissions and 3% had education of college level.

It is customary to tabulate the alleged economic condition of our admissions. Sixty-two per cent were classified as dependent, 30% as marginal economic status and 7% as in comfortable circumstances. Informants probably are unduly conservative in this regard, possibly being influenced by a desire to not be held responsible for maintenance charges. The tabulation regarding alcoholic habits is probably no more reliable than that regarding economic status. According to the histories furnished us, 47% of our patients were abstainers, 33% were temperate and only 12% were intemperate, with 8% unascertained. Generalizations from these percentages should be made with extreme caution. Comparing with the previous year, we find practically the same percentage as intemperate but with some switching between abstainers and those classified as temperate.

Statistics regarding civil condition of our first admissions shows 40% single and 40% married. The widowed constitute 14% of admissions, divorced and separated 2% and 3% respectively. For some years we made comments about the percentages of the sexes in the single and married groups, finding the males to predominate in the former and females in the latter but this year the percentages of the sexes in the single and married groups are practically equal.

We are reproducing the tabulation of the condition on discharge arranged by psychiatric diagnostic groups.

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE BY PSYCHOSES

	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Without Psychoses		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<i>Psychosis</i>															
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	8	6	14	..	..	..	8	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
With epidemic encephalitis .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholic psychoses	7	2	9	5	1	6	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons .....	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	2	4	6	1	..	1	..	3	3	1	1	2	..	..	..
With convulsive disorders	3	4	7	1	..	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	..	..	..
Senile psychoses	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
Involutional psychoses	5	10	15	5	8	13	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Due to new growth	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Psychoneuroses	11	8	19	4	2	6	7	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manic depressive psychoses	10	34	44	6	27	33	4	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dementia praecox	17	28	45	3	10	13	13	16	29	1	2	3	..	..	..
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
With mental deficiency	4	4	8	2	2	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSIS	73	105	178	27	51	78	39	49	88	6	5	11	1	..	1
<i>Without Psychosis</i>															
Mental deficiency	12	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	14
Alcoholism	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Psychopathic personality	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Primary behavior disorder	17	7	24	4	4	8	9	2	11	4	1	5	..	..	..
Other, unclassified and unknown without psychosis	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS	54	11	65	4	4	8	9	2	11	4	1	5	37	4	41
GRAND TOTAL	127	116	243	31	55	86	48	51	99	10	6	16	38	4	42

The discharges constituted 57% of the total admissions and 70% of the number of first admissions. So far as psychiatric diagnosis is concerned, we find that 18% of those discharged were cases of dementia praecox and the same percentage were manic depressives. Eight per cent of our discharges were classified psychoneurosis, 6% of those discharged were classified as psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis with the same percentage of discharges diagnosed involutional psychosis. Of the discharges 35% were recorded as recovered, 40% as improved, 8% unimproved and 17% without psychosis.

Our deaths were 33% of the total admissions, 7% of the daily average population in the hospital and 5% of the total number treated. Regarding psychiatric classification of the deaths, we find that 10% were diagnosed psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis, 18% were cases of dementia praecox, 20% were psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis and 22% were diagnosed senile psychosis. Among the chief causes of death, we find malignancy accounting for 8%, disease of the nervous system for 10%, the respiratory disorders also accounting for 10%. As is to be expected, disorders of the circulatory system were the largest single factor, they accounting for 50% of our deaths. Twenty-five per cent of those who died during the past year were in the 60 to 69 age group. Forty-three per cent of the deaths were 70 years and over. We report one violent death. On July 27 a seventeen year old schizophrenic, with 5 weeks residence at the hospital smashed the front door of the receiving ward, eluded pursuing attendants, climbed up 100 feet on an outside ladder on a chimney at the power house. He fell or jumped to the ground. As usual there was a high mortality soon after admission, 16% of the deaths occurring in less than one month and an additional 23% of the deaths were under treatment from one to six months.

DIAGNOSES OF PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL

31 May 1945

<i>Diagnoses</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	101	42	143
With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	2	4	6
With epidemic encephalitis	3	5	8
Alcoholic psychoses	69	12	81
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	1	1	2
Traumatic psychoses	4	1	5
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	18	15	33
With convulsive disorders	14	28	42
Senile psychoses	24	34	58
Involucional psychoses	12	36	48
Due to other metabolic, etc. diseases .....	..	2	2
Due to new growth .....	..	1	1
With organic changes of the nervous system	6	10	16
Psychoneuroses	11	21	32
Manic depressive psychoses	53	130	183
Dementia praecox	447	529	976
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	6	14	20
With psychopathic personality	3	1	4
With mental deficiency	60	45	105
Undiagnosed psychoses	19	16	35
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSIS	853	947	1800

Without Psychosis

Epilepsy	1		1
Mental deficiency	45	24	69
Alcoholism	4	2	6
Drug addiction .....	..	1	1
Personality disorders due to epidemic enceph.	2	..	2
Psychopathic personality	4	4	8
Primary behavior disorders	41	28	69
Other, unclassified and unknown without psychosis ..	7	5	12
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS	104	64	168
GRAND TOTAL	957	1011	1968

Dementia praecox makes up 49% of the residual population, manic depressive cases 9%, syphilitic meningo-encephalitis 7%. Eight per cent of our population is classified mental deficiency either with or without psychosis. Alcoholics make up 4%, seniles 3% and approximately 2% in the following groups: involucional psychosis, psychosis with cerebral arteiosclerosis, psychosis with convulsive disorder and psychoneurosis.

Among those remaining in the hospital 11% were under 20 years of age on admission, 20% were in the third, 17% in the fourth, 13% in the fifth, 12% in the sixth, and 6% in the seventh decade on admission. Only 3% of those in the hospital were 70 years and over at the time of admission to this institution.

The chief change in the character of our patients is their increasing age. The following tabulation made up of percentages

shows the proportions in the various age groups, among our first admissions, our deaths and the residual population. We have also tabulated the diagnostic classification in percentages of the same three groups and in addition, the discharges.

<i>Age</i>	<i>1st Adm.</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Residual Population</i>
Under 20.....	18	0	11
20 — 29.....	12	4	20
30 — 39.....	17	5	17
40 — 49.....	13	10	13
50 — 59.....	14	13	12
60 — 69.....	10	25	6
70 and over.....	16	43	3

	<i>1st Adm.</i>	<i>Dis- charges</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Residual Population</i>
P. with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	6	6	10	7
P. with cerebral arteriosclerosis	8	2	20	2
Senile psychosis	12	2	22	3
Involutional psychosis	6	6	3	2
Psychoneurosis	7	8	1	2
Manic depressive	13	18	5	9
Dementia praecox	18	18	18	49
Not insane	17	17	3	8

HEALTH CONDITIONS

One of our typhoid carriers died during the year of diabetes mellitus and arteriosclerosis reducing the number of carriers to eight.

We had three cases of typhoid fever this year. Two died. One of them, an elderly woman, showed atypical postmortem findings but the postmortem culture of the intestinal content was positive for *B. typhosus*. The third recovered but has continued to excrete typhoid bacilli. She is cared for in our isolation building. She may have to be added to the above number of carriers. She had received four series of injections of mixed typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine between 1937 and 1943. The last course of immunization was a little over one year prior to the onset of her typhoid.

We had an epidemic of scarlet fever involving 13 males, 4 of them being employes. The epidemic was limited to the men's receiving service but not all of the employes were on duty there. We had 4 cases of chicken pox and 2 of mumps. No complications were encountered.

MEDICAL STAFF

Dr. Florence M. Frosch is still carried as on leave of absence. Two physicians have left the service of the hospital, namely John H. Abbott, June 5, 1944, and William H. Imhoff on April 21,

1945. This reduces the number of our physicians to the lowest point since before the previous World War. Staff meetings have been continued, being held each morning from eight to nine, the total number of staff conferences being 305. We studied 428 new cases, made 201 re-examinations to decide about furlough or change of diagnosis. The doctors continued to review current medical literature, 46 staff meetings being devoted to this activity and an additional 7 to discussions largely of treatment including homeopathic *materia medica*.

All the doctors are carrying heavy loads of work. The duties of the assistant superintendent are distributed among superintendent, clinical director and the senior physicians. Dr. Lindenfeld is in charge of the receiving service and does the shock therapy and electrocardiograms. Dr. Buchman, in addition to her pathologic work, is doing the clinical work on the women's reception service. Dr. Rossman, in addition to looking after the children's unit, is doing the Roentgenologic work and physical therapy. Dr. Risser acts as receiving officer and takes care of fever and colonic therapy. He has been the only physician on the men's prolonged service during a considerable portion of the year, and Dr. Ells was alone during the latter part of the year.

ELECTROSHOCK

Twenty-seven men and forty-one women, a total of 63 patients representing all services of the hospital received 1339 treatments. The same technique was followed as previously except for one patient who received Curare ("Intocostrin") intravenously before each treatment. This man had a history of multiple fractures which he sustained during a suicidal attempt over two years before. He improved very little. Seven of the patients with the diagnosis of dementia praecox were given Rorschach tests by the psychologist, Miss Romaine Davis. The purpose of this study was to correlate the psychological prognostications with the clinical results. The findings are being reported by the psychologist. All patients received roentgenographic and electrocardiographic studies which materially aided in the selection of suitable patients for treatment. The treatments were administered mostly for patients with functional psychoses and a few selected psychoneuroses. The results paralleled those in the literature. Several cases of prolonged schizophrenia were given long series of treatments with a maximum of fifty. This did not appear to materially alter the course of the psychosis, although it rendered

some of these patients more amenable to ward management. There were no complications resulting from the treatments although one male patient died three months after his last treatment of cerebral hemorrhage.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY

One hundred and fifty-eight tracings were taken with the following distribution:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients.....	83	56	139
Employees.....	8	11	19

The tracings were taken by Miss Bobus, the physical therapy attendant and interpreted by Dr. Lindenfeld. They included routine examinations preceding electroshock or fever therapy in addition to direct requests by physicians of the various services. There were no cardiac consultations, our consultant being in active service with the U. S. Navy.

FEVER THERAPY

A total of 32 patients, 7 female and 25 male, received 389 fever treatments. The Kettering method was employed. Each patient was given a course of twelve treatments; that is, two each week for a period of six weeks. These treatments were usually administered to patients afflicted with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis who were physically strong enough to undergo vigorous treatment and after the usual laboratory studies, including x-ray of the chest, paying special attention to the condition of the lungs and size of the heart, also electrocardiographic studies. The two procedures mentioned were also repeated at the completion of treatment and any evidence of organic or functional changes noted. During the course of fever treatment a course of ultraviolet radiation is also given. Of the seven women patients treated, all being diagnosed psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis, six improved under treatment, one is described as very much improved, two improved to such extent that they were furloughed from the hospital. One case was given a second series of treatments with satisfactory results; that is, improvement. The seventh case was unimproved. In the course of treatment one patient gained weight, one remained unchanged, four lost about a pound and another patient lost 24 pounds. Of the 25 male patients, 22 were afflicted with syphilis, 1 with multiple sclerosis, and 2 with dementia praecox, catatonic type. Of the luetics six received the

second series of treatment this year. Four patients gained weight, nineteen lost weight. However, in both instances the difference was negligible. In one case the weight remained unchanged. The patient with multiple sclerosis was much improved. One patient died from a cerebral accident after the tenth treatment. Both cases of dementia praecox were unimproved. Of the luetic cases, seven were unchanged; in another there was slight improvement; one died unimproved; and eleven cases were much improved, three sufficiently to be furloughed.

HYDROTHERAPY

In spite of shortage of personnel, hydrotherapy has continued to be a major form of treatment, being carried on day and night through most of the services. The following summary shows the almost astronomical extent of the totals:

	<i>TREATMENT</i>			<i>HOURS</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Neutral baths	8245	18080	26325	69283	142493	211776
Neutral bath packs		1486	1486		9745	9745
Wet sheet packs . .	5615	13504	19119	3362	95102	98464
Tonic hydrotherapy	5991	-	5991			
TOTAL	19851	33070	52921	72645	247340	319985

Tonic hydrotherapy was given to 137 male patients.

MINOR SURGERY

Each service is equipped with minor surgery facilities including examining room, instruments, sterilizing and physical therapy equipment. A great deal of work, however, is done on the wards so as to obviate taking the patients from their beds. Dressings, redressings and treatments totalled 9808 on the male service, 2262 on the women's service, a total of 12,080. In addition to the above, antiluetic treatment is carried on, 1533 such injections being given to men, 974 to women, a total of 2507.

At the end of the year we had 22 diabetics, 9 being men, 13 women. We have a special diet kitchen where designated patients have their meals, those not able to go to this central location having their diabetic diets on the wards where they also have insulin when this is indicated.

BASAL METABOLISM

Seven individuals, six patients and one employe, received seven tests.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

Most of our physical therapy equipment is housed in the special department where we also bring our patients for shock therapy. That physical therapy makes up a considerable portion of our treatment is shown by the following summary:

	<i>Number of Treatments</i>
Ultraviolet	4348
Diathermy	514
Short wave	2272
Low voltage currents	384
Vibrator	17
Electroshock therapy	1339
Fever therapy	389
Infra Red	1139
Phototherapy	721
Colonic irrigations	1734
Roentgen therapy	510

One hundred thirty-six employes received physical therapy treatments other than x-ray therapy. Eighty-two employes received 233 x-ray treatments. Two hundred twenty-eight patients received 277 x-ray treatments.

X-RAY

We have x-ray equipment in the dental offices and in the women's tuberculous pavilion with the main equipment in the administration building. In addition to the treatments mentioned above, we are giving the figures on the Roentgen diagnostic activities:

	<i>Patients</i> 296	<i>Employes</i> 77	<i>Total</i> 346
<i>PARTS FILMED</i>			
Head	11	2	13
Face		1	1
Mandible	2		2
Mastoids	1		1
Dentals	27	12	39
Vertebrae	73	2	75
Ribs	5	4	9
Chest	275	41	316
Shoulder	10	1	11
Arm	1		1
Elbow	6	5	11
Forearm	5		5
Wrist	8	2	10
Hand	11	9	20
Pelvis	9	7	16
Foetus	1		1
Thigh	2		2
Knee	3	4	7
Leg	5		5
Ankle	7	4	11
Foot	11	1	12
Abdomen	3	3	6
Gall bladder		2	2
Fluoroscope	18	4	22
TOTAL	494	104	598

CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE

In the children's department there were several changes in attendant and nursing personnel without additions thereto. A permanent swimming instructor was obtained and took care of some gymnasium and playground work also.

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Population May 31, 1944	60	34	94
Population May 31, 1945	58	51	109
Admissions June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944	30	12	42
Admissions June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945	20	26	46

The figures indicate an increase in population by 8%, a 10% increase in admissions with a 100% plus admissions of girls over previous year, 33% more girls admitted than boys and an increase in girl population by 55%, the boy population being 8% less.

Three girls attended high school in Allentown. Four girls and six boys did full time work while living at the hospital, keeping themselves clothed, in luxuries and war savings bonds. Six other boys and one girl did part time work outside the hospital.

One boy became a member of the Boy Scouts as a Lone Scout without being attached to any organized troop. We could start a troop here if we had a trained scout master permanently interested. A Sea Scout group for the older boys was organized with headquarters in the Lutheran-Reformed Church near the hospital.

CONSULTING SERVICE

Our consultants have responded to our calls, Drs. William J. Ryan and John P. Cossa looking after the ophthalmologic work and Dr. Frank Bristol the general surgery. He performed seven operations as follows: one open reduction and fixation, fractured patella; two amputations of breast, carcinoma; two herniorrhaphies; one appendectomy and one multiple incision and drainage of thigh. Dr. Thomas W. Cook performed an amputation of the leg for a patient who had sustained a compound fracture by jumping from a second story window, the fracture previously having been reduced by open method with a subsequent infection, the patient having a psychiatric classification of paresis. Dr. Royal H. McCutcheon continues to help us with problems of pulmonary diagnosis and treatment.

LABORATORY

Of the four hundred and twenty-eight admissions, twenty-eight, or 6.07% had serologic findings indicative of syphilis, eighteen, or 4.2% had positive findings in the cerebrospinal fluid. We have continued to conduct two compliment fixation and two precipitation tests on each serum and spinal fluid. Each spinal fluid was tested for its reaction on colloidal mastic solution. Occasionally we supplemented this by the colloidal gold test.

Every new patient was given a course of three injections of mixed typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine for immunization purposes. We have continued in our policy to attempt to keep our hospital population immunized against typhoid fever by repeating the course of injections every two years.

Schick tests were carried out on all new admissions and those showing positive reactions received injections of diphtheria toxoid.

Our procedure for the examination of milk and water remained the same. We examine seven samples of milk selected at random each month. Each specimen is examined for gas producers and coliform organisms and bacterial counts are done on two dilutions of each one. Bacterial counts over 50,000 occurred in about the same number of specimens as during the previous year. *B. Coli*, however, appeared less frequently. *B. Coli* still appeared in the drinking water during June and July. It is quite evident that this is due to the fact that the reservoirs are open. Chlorination was continued.

Sedimentation rate determinations were done on all patients under treatment for active or quiescent tuberculosis as an annual check-up and weekly on all patients during their course of fever treatment as well as upon request of physicians.

Work done in the laboratory is as follows:

Autopsies	22		<i>Cerebrospinal Fluid</i>	
Tissues examined gross..	2		Routine examinations.	28
Histologic slides	240		Globulin test	29
Spatz tests	3		Cell count	28
Brain dissections	6	273	Mastic curves	30
			Colloidal gold curves..	4
			Wassermann	29
<i>Hematology</i>			Kolmer	25
Hemoglobin	393		Kahn	23
Red cell count	393		Mazzini	25
White cell count	405			121
Differential count	405			
Reticulocyte count	5		<i>Bacteriology</i>	
Sedimentation rate	333		Blood cultures	45
Bleeding time	4		Sub-cultures	32

Coagulation time	4		Feces cultures	59	
Malarial smears	11		Sub-cultures	419	
Blood typing	33		Urine cultures	9	
Blood cross matching..	17	2003	Sub-cultures	2	
<i>Chemistry</i>			Throat cultures	4	
Blood sugar	280		Sub-cultures	7	
Blood sugar micro	27		Vaginal cultures	6	
Blood urea nitrogen	15		Cerebrospinal fluid		
Blood NPN	13		cultures	2	
Blood creatinine	13		Milk bacterial counts..	168	
Blood calcium	1		Cultures	168	
Blood glucose tolerance	2		Sub-cultures	14	
Blood sulfathiazole	6		Water bacterial counts	212	
Blood sulfadiazole	5		Cultures	742	
Icterus index	2		Sub-cultures	17	
Van Den Bergh	1		Miscellaneous cultures.	4	
Blood bromides	21	386	Sub-cultures	2	
<i>Serology</i>			Gram stains	538	
Wassermann	415		Ziehl Neelson stains . .	32	
Kolmer	406		Methylene blue stains.	8	
Kahn	415		Oxidase reaction	3	
Mazzini	415		Bile solubility tests . .	4	
Serum Titration for			Microscopic typhoid		
typing	2		agglutinations	51	
Widal	7		Microscopic Flexner dys-		
Agglutination test for			tery agglutinations . .	2	
undulant fever	7		Indole tests	25	2575
Agglutination test for			<i>Gastrointestinal Analyses</i>		
proteus OX 19	7	1674	Fractional gastric analy-		
<i>Urine</i>			sis	1	
Routine examinations..	3868		Feces examination for		
Quantitative Sugar	561		ova and parasites . .	3	
Diacetic Acid	1		Occult blood	7	11 .
PSP test	1		<i>Water chlorine determi-</i>		
Trichomonas examina-			nations	109	109
tions	3		<i>Immunological work</i>		
Friedman tests	2	4436	Injections of typhoid		
			vaccine	1230	
			Schick tests	253	
			Toxoid injections	88	
			Dick tests	1	1572
			TOTAL		13160

MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS

We suspended our monthly clinic at the Allentown Hospital 1 June 1944. After that date all appointments for new cases from the Allentown area were scheduled for the Sacred Heart Hospital Clinic. Furloughed patients previously seen at the Allentown Hospital were transferred in a similar manner. The Palmerton Clinic formerly held on the second Tuesday of each month was changed to the third Monday, the day formerly reserved by the Allentown Hospital Clinic. Drs. Buchman and Ells attended the Palmerton and Easton clinics while Drs. Lindenfeld and Imhoff looked after the other two clinics. Following the resignation of Dr. Imhoff, the Sacred Heart and St. Luke's Hospital clinics were attended by Dr. Lindenfeld alone. Most

furloughed patients were requested to report to their former attending physicians here by appointment, such interviews numbering 355. Veterans of World War II who were in need of out-patient psychiatric service were seen at one of the Mental Health Clinics whenever possible and were given continued psychotherapy by appointment here. Others were given direct appointments in this hospital.

LEHIGH VALLEY CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The Child Guidance Clinic beginning in August 1944 had a paid psychiatric social worker working full time, that is five days per week. Clinic time available to patients was increased to two days a week. The psychiatrist and psychologist provided by the hospital continued their services one day only.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Medical Advisory Board activities continued to increase. Thirty-six men were given such examinations by the clinical director at the request of the various local boards. Fourteen were permitted to return for pre-induction examination. The twenty-two rejections were due to the following findings:

Mental deficiency	2
Post-traumatic syndrome	2
Primary behavior disorder	1
Psychoneuroses	9
Psychopathic personality	6
Schizoid personality	2

Our social service department cooperated in obtaining pertinent data in connection with some of the selectees and veterans.

DENTISTRY

The dental health program embraces complete dental services for all male and female patients in the hospital. There are three non-resident dentists, each serving one half day a week in the dental clinic. One dentist is on the men's service and the other two on the women's service. During the year 31 May 1944 to 1 June 1945 we had a total of 1329 prophylactic treatments, 207 cold quartz treatments, 201 gum treatments, 103 toothache treatments. The hygienist assisted the dentists 133 mornings during the year. The work of the dentists covered various treatments. Those numbering the greatest are:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Examinations	258	324
Extractions with local anesthesia	283	411

Extractions without local anesthesia...	8	4
Alveolectomy	0	1
Abscess lanced	2	1
Amalgam fillings	148	221
Enamel fillings	41	92
Polish fillings	43	137
Cement fillings	1	7
Gutta percha	0	10
Sedative fillings	6	14
Fixed bridge	1	0
X-ray	0	65
Treatments		
Gums	11	17
Toothache	9	4
Impressions	5	18
Upper denture	1	9
Lower denture	1	8
Denture reset	0	2
Partial upper denture	0	3
Partial lower denture	0	1
Denture repaired	3	13
Denture adjustment	5	52
Dentures marked	10	90

NURSING SERVICES

On the women's service the nursing activities are carried on by graduate nurses, senior cadet nurses, attendants and affiliate student nurses. Seven senior cadets have completed the course, three from the Scranton State Hospital, two from Ashland Hospital and two from the Williamsport Hospital. At the end of the year we had 18 cadets on duty, eight each from the Mercy Hospital at Wilkes-Barre and the Scranton State Hospital and two from the Wyoming Valley Hospital at Wilkes-Barre. All of the senior cadets have followed the six months' program except the groups from Ashland and Williamsport, who stayed for three and four months respectively. Senior cadet students have contributed much to the stabilization of our services. The students, because of their increased maturity and expressed desire for experience in psychiatry have adjusted more readily than the average affiliate student. The six month experience interval allows more time for familiarization with each ward service and, consequently, students are able to assume some responsibility in ward management. Of the seven senior cadets who have completed their student service, one returned on our regular graduate nurse staff and stayed three and one-half months at which time she entered the Army Nurse Corps.

Twenty-six student nurses from the Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown, Pennsylvania, completed courses in neuropsychiatry and psychiatric nursing with the September-December group of affiliate student nurses.

Since our attendant group has stabilized slightly, we have started one course of instruction. Fifteen women attendants and five men, additions to the C.P.S. group have made up the class group. Twenty hours of instruction are planned.

AFFILIATE STUDENT NURSES

Number of students in school June 1, 1944	57
Number of students admitted	226
Number of students completing course	223
Number of students discontinued, health problems	2
Number of students in school May 31, 1945	56

According to individual schools the number of students admitted was:

Allentown General Hospital, Allentown, Pa.	68
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.	58
Brownsville Hospital, Brownsville, Pa.	20
Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.	32
Pottstown Hospital, Pottstown, Pa.	10
St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa.	38

One of the problems is the lack of stability of personnel shown by days lost on account of illness and other reasons, to a less extent by turnover. The following statistics are pertinent:

	<i>Graduates</i>	<i>Attendants</i>
Left service	15	29
Employed	12	24
Number of illnesses	59	69
Days lost through illness	134	472
Number of leaves of absence	31	37
Days lost by leave of absence	354	184½

AVERAGE NUMBER DAYS' SERVICE

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Graduates</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Attendants</i>
Employed prior to June 1, 1944 ..	9	697.67	16	759.34
Employed after June 1, 1944	6	73.25	13	110.92

On 24 May 1945 we had the seventh alumnae homecoming day to which quite a number of our graduates came back to their alma mater for alumnae meeting, the renewal of old friendships and a formal program, the speakers being: Dr. Milton Geil, Department of Psychology, Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania, who spoke on "Emotional Adjustment of Returning Veterans" and First Lieutenant Gladys Comstock, Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, who spoke on "Return of the Blind Veteran."

During the year the Director of Nurses has functioned as Chairman of the Mental Hygiene Committee of District No. 2, Pennsylvania State Nurses Association and Chairman of the Education Committee of District No. 2, Pennsylvania League of Nursing Education.

On the male services young men have practically disappeared due to military and industrial requirements. Our civilian public service unit furnishes the exceptions to the above statement and has resulted in a definite decrease in the turnover. During the past year 14 attendants were discharged, 9 resigned, 68 left without notice, 4 entered military service, 4 died and one retired.

PERSONNEL TURNOVER

1926 — 1927.....	209
1927 — 1928.....	135
1928 — 1929.....	83
1929 — 1930.....	85
1930 — 1931.....	49
1931 — 1932.....	19
1932 — 1933.....	16
1933 — 1934.....	20
1934 — 1935.....	18
1935 — 1936.....	13
1936 — 1937.....	40
1937 — 1938.....	31
1938 — 1939.....	33
1939 — 1940.....	39
1940 — 1941.....	111
1941 — 1942.....	170
1942 — 1943.....	183
1943 — 1944.....	125
1944 — 1945.....	100

We still have nine attendants with service records of 11 to 26 years.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Eight hundred sixty-three individuals received services through the department under the auspices of the hospital; 168 received services via the department under the auspices of the clinic. The type of service included case counseling in the area of personal difficulties of the patient and interpretation of the hospital as an institution to patients, to relatives and to community.

Under the prefurlough category, 117 requests for service were made for 116 individual patients. The dual service in the one individual was due to a very complicated home situation. In the furlough classification, 358 patients comprised the total number of individuals. Two hundred ten furlough patients were carried over from the previous year, and the present case load includes 265. This means an increase of 55 active furlough patients on the active furlough load for the beginning of this fiscal year, showing an average case load of 88.1/3 individuals per worker. It is still the objective to decrease the average case load without diminution of services rendered by the department to the furlough group.

REPORT OF CASE LOAD

Case load carried over	291
New cases added	572
Cases closed	598
Cases carried over to next year	265

ANALYSIS OF CASE LOAD

Histories obtained	125
Prefurloughs	118
Community adjustment of furlough patients	332
PredischARGE visits	262
Miscellaneous services for patients	96

ANALYSIS OF SERVICE

Interviews concerning patients:	
Inside hospital	176
Outside hospital	1521
Conferences about patients	
With physicians	296
With supervisor	66
With social agencies	107
Letters	
Received regarding patients	119
Sent regarding patients	233
Staff meetings	
Medical	598
Social Service	15
Educational	
Classes taught	4
Lectures attended	19
Lectures given in community	8
Professional meetings attended	27

COMMUNITY CLINICS

Number of clinics held	49
Number of patients attending:	
Furlough patients	134
Discharge patients	8
New cases	56
Return out-patients	50
School referrals for psychologicals	
At Community Clinics	13
At Child Guidance	35

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

During the first half of the year Mrs. Christine Miller was our psychologist; during the second half, Miss Romaine Davis. During the last third of the year Mr. Richard Gledhill was appointed assistant psychologist. During this period he had twenty remedial cases in reading, arithmetic, spelling and writing. On the whole, these cases are children who have some subject disability. Where the retardation is general the child does not usually receive special help since school placement is based on achievement and not chronological age grade status.

During May, Metropolitan Achievement Tests were administered to determine the grade placement for the next school year

and while this is the major factor in placement, the age, intelligence and personality are also taken into consideration before final grade placement for each child is determined. These tests are also included in the battery of tests given to each child entering the children's unit. Before the child is placed in school the case history and test findings are reviewed with the child's teacher. This is done at weekly meetings held throughout the year. Any problems, personality or scholastic are also discussed at these meetings. Dr. Rossman acts in an advisory capacity and attends the meetings when there is a special psychiatric problem.

A new library system has been inaugurated in which the teachers as well as the psychologists are making an effort to stimulate the children's interest in books.

Twenty-seven new children have been admitted since December 15 and have been given complete psychological examinations. Twenty-six of the other children have received their customary yearly reexamination as a check on their mental functioning and one child has had twenty-three interviews for psychiatric treatment through play techniques.

Fifty-three adults were referred to the department for examination. Of these, five were pre-shock Rorschach and Wechsler-Bellevue tests and five post-shock Rorschachs and Wechsler-Bellevue tests given to schizophrenic patients.

The courses in normal psychology and child psychology for the student affiliate nurses have continued, making a total of forty-two teaching hours since December. Three clinics were held for some students from Lehigh University.

The following number of cases have been given psychological examinations at mental health clinics:

Sacred Heart Hospital	22
Palmerton Neighborhood House	13
St. Luke's Hospital	15
Easton Hospital	18
Allentown State Hospital	4
TOTAL	72

At the Lehigh Valley Child Guidance Clinic the work consisted of 72 diagnostic examinations, 14 reexaminations, and 100 therapeutic or remedial interviews.

MUSIC

Musical activities have continued under the direction of Miss Lois Hannaford, attendants of both sexes being assigned to assist her. Twelve occupational therapy students and 223 affiliate

nurses have had the benefit of lecture and observation assignments in musical activities. Vocal and instrumental music has been furnished Easter, Labor Day and Nurses' Homecoming, in addition to the more formal programs. At Christmas time in addition to caroling, a special Christmas tableaux program was given three evenings and at the Easter season an appropriate program was given in the auditorium on two evenings. In addition, the annual recital was given two evenings, also a children's recital. Classes in chorus singing, attended from 15 to 45 patients are carried on regularly and individual work is done in voice, piano and pipe organ. Weekly community singing is attended by 200 to 350 patients. Singing is also conducted on the wards, even on those occupied by bed patients.

The musical director functions in our school activities in the children's institute, the work being arranged for primary, intermediate and advanced classes.

DIVERSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Dances for patients are held monthly and afford much pleasure to a considerable group of patients, the orchestra being paid from profits of the canteen.

The physical instructor has devoted most of her time to swimming, chiefly teaching children, although some classes for adults have likewise been held. During a portion of the year we had the assistance of a part time physical instructor who also devoted most of her time to swimming.

The print shop is operated by the occupational department. Their output for the year was:

Storekeepers reports	6000
Clinic letters	1000
Research and Statistic post cards	400
Form No. 7 post cards	3000
Medical meeting programs	500
Guest slips	500
Social Service heading	1000
Leave permission (patients)	6000
Therapeutic diet orders	2000
Christmas programs	1000
Christmas letters	4000
Furlough cards	500
Pack sheets	16500
Equipment cards	1000
Clothing records No. 55	2500
Payable vouchers	3000
Parole cards	1000
Endorsement by local authorities	1000
Vacation cards	800
Storekeepers records	2000
Visitors permits	4000
June concert programs	350
Form No. 40, canteen slips	2000

EXTRAMURAL ACTIVITIES

The hospital continues to be a teaching center for affiliate nurses and occupational therapy students. Dr. Rossman gives clinical lectures on abnormal psychology to students of Lehigh University and Lafayette College, they being mainly premedical students. The Hahnemann Medical College students are given 12 lectures by the superintendent during their junior year, and at the beginning of the senior year they spend a week at the Allentown State Hospital making ward rounds, having individual cases assigned to them for examination, having quiz periods and clinical lectures given by the various members of the staff, in this way seeing the patients. This gives them good ground work in psychiatry.

The following papers and talks were presented during the past year:

H. F. HOFFMAN, M.D.

June 28, 1944—"Psychoneuroses During War Time" Pub. Jan. 45 Journal of A.I.H.

July 27, 1944—"Psychiatry" E. Stroudsburg State Teachers College

August 31, 1944—"Psychiatry and the Clergy" .. Muhlenberg Pretheological Club

November 14, 1944—"Psychiatric Problems Related to the War" Tuesday Club, Bethlehem

February 1945—"Mental Hygiene" Exchange Club, Allentown

February 7, 1945—"Mental Hygiene" Muhlenberg College

A. LINDENFELD, M.D.

October 26, 1944—"Emotional Rehabilitation" Lafayette Institute, Easton

November 1, 1944—"Problems of the Returning Veteran" Social Service Club, Allentown

On 10 October 1944 we invited the physicians who were members of the Lehigh, Northampton, Bucks County Medical Societies and the Lehigh Valley Homeopathic Medical Society to the twenty-eighth annual joint meeting at which the following program was presented:

WAR AND POST WAR PSYCHIATRY

"Symptomatology and Treatment at the Front" H. F. Hoffman, M.D.

"Psychosomatic Aspects" Elizabeth S. Ells, M.D.

"Problems of the Veteran" A. Lindenfeld, M.D.

DONATIONS

A fully equipped dressing cart was donated by Mrs. Edwin C. H. Glick in memory of her brother, George Albright, a former patient in this hospital. Pianos were given the hospital by Mrs. Dorothy Bender, daughter of Dr. Klopp, by Mr. Harry L. Cunningham, our chief engineer and by Mrs. Edwin Tuttle. Gifts of books and magazines were made by various friends. Dr. Henry I. Klopp, first superintendent of the Allentown State Hospital, donated his medical library.

At the Christmas season we send greetings to the relatives and friends of patients, giving them the opportunity to send Christmas packages to our patients. During the past holiday season the total of such gifts reached 1888, in addition to the Christmas boxes furnished by the hospital and paid for from profits of the recreation canteen.

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

Throughout the year Civilian Public Service Camp 110 has been in operation, helping very definitely in our personnel problem. At the beginning of the year the camp consisted of 25 conscientious objectors. By the end of the year it had grown to 30, Selective Service having authorized the 20% increase. These men work not only on the male wards, but in other departments of the institution, for example at our farm at Weaversville, in the dietary department, laundry, storeroom and in maintenance.

FARM

Mr. Victor A. Houston who had been our farm manager since the middle of August 1928 resigned December 31, 1944 to accept appointment as advanced agriculturist with the Department of Welfare at Harrisburg. He was succeeded as farm manager by Mr. James P. McKnight who is well prepared by training and experience to carry on our farm industries.

We have continued our artificial insemination project with the Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers and no longer maintain our own bulls at the dairy farm.

During the past year we bought 77 feeder steers and have fattened them in pasture and feed lot thereby giving us some beef for dietary purposes in addition to the small amounts which could be purchased commercially.

The year 1944 was quite successful as regards production. The following tabulation shows our acreage and yield of the various items produced:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Production</i>
Asparagus	2.6	7160 lbs.
Beets	2.5	43190 lbs.
String Beans	4.5	30147 lbs.
Wax Beans	1.0	4025 lbs.
Lima Beans .....	.5	1180 lbs.
Cabbage	3.0	36000 lbs.
Carrots	1.0	14500 lbs.
Cauliflower	1.25	8010 lbs.
Celery	1.25	23685 lbs.
Egg Plant .....	.1	1840 lbs.
Endive .....	.6	6890 lbs.

Head Lettuce .....	.7	8025 lbs.
Lettuce, leaf	1.0	6690 lbs.
Onions	2.5	15300 lbs.
Parsley .....	.05	125 lbs.
Peas	1.5	3040 lbs.
Peppers .....	.1	1800 lbs.
Parsnips .....	.5	12000 lbs.
Radish .....	.3	6700 lbs.
Rhubarb .....	.8	11100 lbs.
Scullions .....	.3	6330 lbs.
Spinach	1.0	3830 lbs.
Squash .....	.5	13950 lbs.
Tomatoes	6.0	149255 lbs.
Kohl Rabi .....	.2	1035 lbs.
Turnips	3.5	128000 lbs.
Chinese Cabbage .....	.3	10850 lbs.
Horse Radish .....	.1	330 lbs.
Broccoli .....	.2	1070 lbs.
Strawberries .....	.5	2870 lbs.
Winter Spinach, planted	1.0	
Cucumbers .....	.2	1020 lbs.
Apples	14.	7200 bu. (est.)
Barley	50.	2400 bu.
Corn	35.	5740 bu.35 #, (est.)
Ensilage	21.	500 tons
Hay	80.	260 tons
Mangels	5.	100 tons
Oats	45.	1700 bu.
Potatoes	24.	6621 bu.
Straw	124.	60 tons
Wheat	29.	611 bu.

In our 32nd annual report we deplored the loss of the Riegel farm which we had for years hoped to purchase. We are happy to say that this loss is well on the way of adjustment. Senator O. J. Tallman introduced and followed through to passage, a bill known as Act 102 which appropriates funds to the extent of \$35,000 for the acquisition of additional land. Negotiations are under way and should shortly be concluded as a result of which 221 acres approximately should be added to our holdings at Weaversville. The tracts consist of approximately 77 acres from the J. W. Fuller Estate, 136 acres from the Universal Atlas Cement Company and 8 acres from the Fehr farm. When incorporated into our present holdings we should have adequate pasture to support a dairy herd of sufficient size to furnish our entire milk requirements, with arable land on which to raise the major source of the feed required for this herd as well as direct food crops for the patients in the hospital. Special thanks are due the Secretary of Welfare and the members of our Board of Trustees for their help in the acquisition of this land.

On July 16, 1944 fire developed in one of our hay keepers at the dairy. Hay to the amount of 40 tons was lost. Repairs to the building are estimated to cost \$128.

PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

The barn at colony No. 1 (Horner) was lost by fire 31 January 1944. The old foundation and portion of the walls were used in the reconstruction, we now having a very satisfactory building. The ground floor is temperature insulated for storage of apples, potatoes and similar crops. There is also a wagon and implement storage space and stable for two horses. The upper floor is reached by the old ramp and provides grain storage bins, space for storage of feed and fertilizer, provision for feed mixer, separate equipment and a repair shop.

Just before the close of the year contract was let for a young stock barn and hay shed to be erected at colony No. 3 (Dechheim). This is in the same area occupied by our dairy buildings, hence should function well as a part of that unit.

Before the close of the year the contract was let for the removal of the old wooden floors at pavilion T which houses our tuberculous women. The old floors were in unsafe condition, are to be removed and replaced with a concrete slab of steel beams and supports, a concrete slab to be covered by asphalt tile.

The old wooden floors on W M 3 have been torn out, concrete being laid under asphalt tile. This is another unit in our program of replacing worn out floors in the wards of the central group.

The coal tramway which has been in use more than 30 years, has undergone some renovation to enable us to continue lifting coal from the railway siding at the foot of the hill to the storage platform at the power house. The work was done by John Roebbling Sons Company who made the original installation.

When the General State Authority had charge of construction of the convalescent building and the building for disturbed women, outside fire protection was not provided. Making use of our allocation for capital budget expenditures, contract was let for extension of water lines and provision of four additional fire hydrants with suitable valve control. Two of these hydrants will protect the convalescent building, the other two are designed for fire protection of the women's disturbed building and will give added access with streams of water for the far end of the pavilion for tuberculous women.

OFFICIAL VISITORS

On 7 June 1944 a committee consisting of Drs. Howard K. Petry, Charles A. Zeller, Grosvenor B. Pearson, Charles R. Reynolds and William C. Sandy, they being appointed by Honorable Edward Martin, Governor of Pennsylvania, made an inspection of the Allentown State Hospital as part of the state wide survey. This committee listed the needs of our institution as follows:

"Urgent: Construction of men's tuberculosis building for 50 cases. Present old, wooden, dilapidated building housing 34 tuberculous men; should be razed. It obstructs the road. Reconstruction and enlargement of sewage plant or an entirely new plant. Construction of barn at Weaversville Colony to replace the one burned.

"Present: Building for stores and refrigeration. Hospital with clinic—pathologic adjuncts combined; 75 bed capacity, plus isolation facilities. Superintendent's home. Physicians' homes. Additional reservoir. Addition to kitchen and cannery.

"Future: Long range development plan contingent upon the future of Weaversville Colony. This, together with the changes in hospitalization resulting from redistricting, requires special study. Weaversville Colony should be enlarged and provision made for resident medical service."

Among the needs classified as urgent we agree with the first item regarding the building for tuberculous men. There also is no question as to the need of revamping our sewage disposal plant. The last item, namely replacement of the Weaversville barn has been completed so far as the barn at colony No. 1 is concerned and contract for the remaining facilities, namely the young stock barn, has been let. Among the needs classified as present, I regard homes for physicians as most pressing. In the past we have been unable to secure the services of desirable physicians because of our not having accommodations for them and their families. We are at a definite disadvantage in competing with other state hospitals who do have residences for physicians. It is impossible to give the best care to our patients and to do our share of necessary research work without a medical staff somewhat approaching the quota set up by the American Psychiatric Association. This calls for a medical staff of 15 physicians on the basis of present population of the hospital. The other recom-

mendations should be carried out promptly. For example, the building for stores and refrigeration would enable us to handle our produce more adequately and economically. At present we pay refrigeration services because we are not adequately equipped. This results in loss of valuable time and the expense of hauling produce from the farms to commercial refrigeration plants and back to the hospital, in addition to the bills for services. We also lose some of our produce due to its coming in in such quantities that we cannot process it immediately. If we had refrigeration storage and particularly some quick freezing equipment, we not only could more economically take care of our present production but could increase same. A hospital building to take care of patients and employes who are physically ill should be provided and be conducted like any general hospital. Connected with this should be facilities and accommodations for our pathologic laboratory, at present very inadequately quartered in the basement of the administration building.

Our present reservoir is uncovered, is exposed to the winds which carry surface soil containing animal fertilizer. A new reservoir of covered type should be provided and our present reservoir should be covered. The kitchen and present cannery were built for a population of 1200 and should be enlarged and modernized. The superintendent's quarters according to the governor's committee are adequate only for a family without children.

On 23 March 1945 we were happy to have a visit by the Honorable S. M. O'Hara, Secretary of Welfare, who made a survey of the wards, the service buildings and the farm colonies. On 1 May 1945 Colonel F. P. Haller, Jr., made a housekeeping inspection for the Governor. In reporting the various sections of the hospital visited, Col. Haller reported 15 items of which he gave us a rating of excellent on eight, very satisfactory on six, satisfactory on one.

Dr. William C. Sandy, Director of the Bureau of Mental Health up to the time of his retirement and subsequently Dr. Hilding Bengs, Assistant Director, Bureau of Mental Health, have several times visited us.

Inspectors of the Department of Labor and Industry have made periodical inspections, each time making comment about our fire alarm system, ordering us to correct the mechanical defects in the interlocking fire alarm system. The second unit

installed by the General State Authority has never functioned with the original system, some engineers reporting that this is impossible due to the fact that the two systems operate on different principals, although the engineer of the firm installing the second system states that they may be integrated during the post war period.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Textile piece goods and clothing, as well as some soaps and other household items and equipment were hard to find. The Bureau of Purchases could not obtain bids on many items. In several instances the institution succeeded in locating the merchandise and acquired it by the directive procedure which certainly has expedited the purchase of items handled by the Department of Property & Supplies.

Meats, fats and oils were very scarce. Butter was obtainable almost entirely from one source, a firm consistently doing their utmost to keep us supplied. For a short period in the spring of 1945 an additional supply was obtained from a local cooperative grocery chain. Although some oleomargarine was purchased to supplement butter deficiency, oleomargarine represents less than 15% of the total amount of butter and oleomargarine served patients and personnel, 38,130 pounds of butter and 6400 pounds of oleomargarine being consumed during this fiscal period. Other items of fats and oils as well as fresh and smoked meats were obtained only by persuasive pleas to the distributors in Allentown and Reading on a "spot buy" basis from day to day.

Due to excessively high prices for dried apricots, peaches and pears, purchase of evaporated fruits was confined to the inexpensive items, prunes, raisins and black figs.

The bumper apple crop from the hospital orchards, which was placed into storage plus several hundred bushels from the W.F.A. was a great help to the dietary. There was a substantial saving in sugar consumption also due to the serving of so many raw apples. The exceptionally high pack of home-canned peaches of excellent quality was a welcome contribution to the menu.

Except for an occasional cow carcas fresh meats were practically unobtainable. Had it not been for the well planned purchase and slaughter of feeder steers, our meat problem would

have been much worse. The additional farm land acquired by Act of Legislature at the 1945 session, will permit expansion of feeder steer facilities. We should, therefore, be in position to more closely approach the minimum dietary meat standard established by the Department of Welfare.

We attained a total average daily ration of 73.24 ounces food per person against the basic minimum ration of 74.61 ounces. This is 3.48 ounces better than the 69.76 ounces reached the previous year.

The outstanding dietary deficiencies are:

	<i>Daily served ounces</i>	<i>Daily basic ounces</i>
Meat	3.79	5.50
Butter .....	.86	1.00
Cheese .....	.15	.30
Eggs .....	.84	1.00
Syrup .....	.21	.50
Tomatoes	2.19	3.20
Excess fruits and berries	9.37	2.40

The hospital dairy did a splendid job on milk production this year, 23.45 ounces average daily consumption against a basic of 24.00 ounces. Credit is likewise due the farm and garden for the excellent figure of 9.37 ounces of fruits and berries as well as the fine averages attained for potatoes, green and leafy vegetables, root crops and tomatoes.

Cannery production, while slightly less than the total for last year, was all of excellent quality.

Food costs during the four war years reflect a net advance of 32.4%, purchased costs rising 30.4% and produced value increasing 34.5%.

<i>Food Costs</i>	<i>Purchased</i>	<i>Produced</i>	<i>Total</i>
1944-1945	\$.1467	\$.1407	\$.2874
1941-1942 .....	.1125	.1046	.2171
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Increase	\$.0342	\$.0361	\$.0703
	30.4%	34.5%	32.4%

Laundry service is still being maintained at a high level of washing efficiency as evidenced by the test bundle reports. Average for the year is A-1 for tensile strength loss and whiteness retention and A-2 for soil removal. The load of soiled work dropped approximately 250,000 pounds below last year's total. The average washed per person per month was 102 pounds. This represents a high standard of laundry service for a mental hospital.

The tailor and cobbler shops are doing remarkably well without any paid personnel. Although help wanted advertisements

were inserted in several daily papers we have not been successful in obtaining applicants.

The sewing room has been assisted to some degree by the occupational therapy department in the hemming of sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc., but the production of the occupational therapy unit is not sufficient to meet ward demands for these items. To relieve the back orders for sheets arrangements have been made with the Prison Labor Division, Eastern State Penitentiary, to cut and hem sheets from our materials for the nominal charge of five cents each.

The Prison Industries have been most cooperative in filling the production gap caused by the loss of the W.P.A. Sewing Project in the making of shirts, dresses, trousers, union suits, bed gowns, overalls and jumpers from materials furnished by the institution.

The production totalled 8977 pieces during the fiscal period:

1028	Collar Attached Shirts
4041	Dresses
411	Trousers
1020	Union Suits
1826	Bed Gowns
400	Overalls
181	Jumpers

A local shirt manufacturer also made up 1256 collar attached shirts from hospital materials.

The increased income from sale of waste animal by-products is the result of closer supervision in keeping the items properly classified for disposal.

The James Coal Mining Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania, delivered 11534.25 tons No. 3 Buckwheat (barley) coal at \$3.853 per ton (2000 lbs.) delivered, last year's price being \$3.8728 per ton. The Bureau of Standards waived samples on this contract but an analysis was requested at the midway point in delivery, the sample representing 6688 tons. The laboratory report indicated conformity with the specifications.

An average of 63 patients and 19 employes are served three meals daily from the special diet kitchen:

<i>Patients</i>		<i>Personnel</i>	
Allergic	1	Anemic	1
Anemic	4	Arthritic	1
Bland	2	Bland	3
Cardiac	1	Diabetic	2
Diabetic	22	Dry Cardiac	1
Fat Free	2	Full	2
Liquid	7	Low Fat	3
Salt Free	1	Reducing	2
Sippy	1	Soft	4
Soft	10	Hot Milk with Toast	1
High Vitamin	6	Mid-meal Nourishment	4
Hot Milk with Toast	3		
Tube Feeding	9		
Mid-meal Nourishment	200		
School Lunches	4		
Employed Patient Lunches	9		

The cannery processed a total of 25,435 No. 10 cans of fruits and vegetables during the 1944 season distributed as follows:

9,846 cans	Tomatoes
2,938 cans	String Beans
2,478 cans	Beets
7,211 cans	Peaches
1,657 cans	Celery
1,305 cans	Apples
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25,435	Total

Although the total pack is only 5% less than last year, which is exceptionally good considering a very dry season, there were wide discrepancies in the individual items. The reduction in string bean pack is 56%, tomatoes 16%. Increases were attained by 220% for peaches, 27% for red beets and 25% for celery. The canning of apples this season is a new venture.

There was also placed in local cold storage during September and October 1944, 2003 bushels of apples which held in excellent shape until finally consumed as late as May 31, 1945.

The War Food Administration supplied us with surplus commodities consisting of 925 bushels of apples and 37,500 pounds of potatoes.

EXPENSES FROM 1 JUNE 1944 TO 31 MAY 1945

Salaries and Wages	\$344,572.78
Food and Forage	143,262.06
Materials and Supplies	101,601.91
Fuel, Light, Power and Water	61,714.82
Miscellaneous	42,573.54
Replacements and Improvements	8,826.39
Acquisition of New Capital Items	70,169.50

TOTAL	\$772,721.00
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Average weekly per capita cost is \$6.69, which is 12 cents higher than the per capita of 1943-44.

We, like practically everyone else, have been hampered by shortage of personnel and difficulties in procurement. The faithful and loyal service of officers and employes has enabled us to give our patients adequate care and treatment. Our thanks are extended to the officials of the Department of Welfare for their assistance and to the members of the Board of Trustees for their advice and support.

H. F. HOFFMAN, M.D.,
Superintendent.

